## THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Debate on the Liquor Bill in the Michigan House of Representatives.

Jan. 22.—Section 6 of the Promistory Liquor aw provides that no person shall be deemed to have it acquire any legal property in such liquars inteadd to be sold in violation of law, or in any casks, or ressels containing them; but the same shall be deemed a public nuisance, and the person keeping the same may be proceeded against as in other cases of nuisance; and, in addition to his liability as for a nuisance, such person shall be held liable to forfeit and pay the sum of twenty five dollars, with costs of prosecution, for every such offence, and such liquors so kept for sale, and any casks or ressels containing the same, shall be forfeited. The forfaiture under this section shall be recovered in he same manner as those under sections 3 and 4 of his act, provided that the same shall have been sized under a warrant for the purpose, and provided, further, that no person shall be punished as or a nuisance, and also proceeded against for such orfeiture for the same offence.

Mr. Passons moved to strike out the 6th section. Mr. P. said he would come der it eatirely lasffe that prices contemplated. It decayed spirit-

Mr. Passons moved to strike out the 6th section. Mr. P. said he would cons der it eatirely laoffestant for the purpose contemplated. It docared spirituous iquous a nuisance. But did it do it? We cannot (said Mr. P.) make any hing in law want it is not in fact. Spirituous liquous are not in themstives a nuisance, and are not so considered in other parts of the bill; for instance, druggists are allowed to sell them for medical and mechanical purposes. We can only say, in fact, that the abuse of spirituous liquous is a nuisance, and it is the remeriy for the abuse which I suppose it is the object of this bill to effect.

Mr. Littlemon said he desired the privilege of assigning the motion to strike out the sixth section of the bill. By other sections of the bill persons are allowed to manufacture the alcohol of commerce, and sell it to druggists within the Sixte, giving bonds, &c. Druggis s are allowed to sell the same for various purposes—for medicines and for sacred uses; and yet by this section both manufacturer and seller are declared incapable of acquiring any legal property or ownership in the same, if it be intended for sale in violation of law. That is to say, the present intent decides the question of ownership, however proper the motive for manufacturing or purchasing in the first instance. But again, the very article elsewhere allowed to be kept, sold and distributed for mechanical, medicinal, and scientific purposes, yea, for the most sacred ourposes, is here pronounced a muisance—a public nuisance! And how is the nature of the article so suddenly changed? Simply by the intent of the owner to sell the involution of the law. By some mysterious analysis or combination in the chemistry of intent and motive, the pure alcohol of commerce becomes a loathsome, pestilential mass of corruption—a public muisance! The bare proposition involves a gross assurdity. Characterize the intent to violate the law a unisance—proclaim the abuse of the article as a beverage, and your fancied misance will be suddenly abated. The exercise of plain common sense seems quite desirable in legislating upon this important subject.

Mr. Parson's motion to strike out of line five, section 3, the word, "on the part of the people." Mr. Salad he believed it was the rule of the constitution that all men should be equal before the law; and if we are to make all men equal, we are to give the man accused the same right we do the accuser. It would be attended with great regret if in this bill measures of an unconstitutional character were retained. There were certain rights given to one party in this section that were not given to the certon of the Lord's S

sell is any quantity, to the excinsion of all other persons, by the provisions of the section now under consideration. Much as I may regret the inhibition of any license under the section of the constitution to which I have alluded, still, whilst that constitutional inhibition exists, I am bound to respect it, and as I regard the provisions of section 13 of the bill as constituting a librace, I must vote against it. It can be regarded in no other light than as granting an exclusive p vitings to a certain class, not erjoyed by others. It has all the force and effect of a license under the old system, only different in not requiring fees, and thus becoming a source of of revenue. Here you allow the druggist, without respect to his capacity, integrity, honesty, or mo all parity, to excent a bond with sureties, to sell almost broadcast what you have praviously declared to be a culsance, and when arraigned, to plead the bond in justification. Gentlemen may be acting clared to be a cuisance, and when arraigned, to plead the bond in justification. Gentlemen may be acting from the best of notives in endeavoring to arrest a growing evil in the land; but they will find that neither evasion nor subterfuge can overcome the constitution. We can neither overleap, undermine, nor cutflank the provisions of that instrument. While it stands, we must legislate in accordance with its requirements. Although I may be thrust saide, and stand outside of the circle of those who casine, and stand outside of the circle of those who claim to be the special friends of a prohibitory liquor law, still they will find me willing to advance with them step by step, is any and every legitimate measure for arresting and ultimately excluding the evils of intemperance from the State.

Mr. STRANG—I wish to call the attention of the

Mr. Sriang—I wish to call the attention of the House for a few moments. It is with the atmost reluctance I differ from my friend from Adegan. Were I not supported in my opinion by men far above me—farther than I expect to reach—I should not pitch my opinion against a gentleman so well informed in law. There is a difference between the provisions of this section and a legal construction of a license under the constitution. There is a wide difference. Section 13 does not authorise the granting of licenses. The provision of the constiof a license under the constitution. There is a wide difference. Section 13 does not arth rise the granting of licenses. The provision of the constitution has taken away from the Legislature the power of granting licenses, but does not prevent them from regulating and restricting the sale of liquors, and if they enact a law to restrain the sale in a particular manner, or for a particular purpose, it is no license; it is not the grant of a power, but rest aining a power previously unrestricted. Under the constitution, every person has a right to sell liquors. The object of this law is to restrain or prohibit, except under certain conditions, the sale of spirituous liquors. They have in another lastance prohibited the sale, except in certain instances. Mr. S. referred to the session law of 1851. There was an interdict to the session law of 1851. There was an interdict to the selding of liquors to anybody except to persons who should give a certain bond; and here is an interdict, except to persons selling drugs, and giving bonds too. The constitutionality of the act of 1851, he believed, had been satisfied by the Supreme Cart. I understand (said Mr. Strang) the constitution to mean this: to prohibit the passage of any law by which towns counties, cities or the State shoul take revenue from persons selling liquors. If the Legislature have the power to restrain, they may exercise it in such a way as they think best. If it comes up as a question respecting the use or abuse, it may be proper to prohibit to restrain the sale for exercise it in such a way as they think best. If it comes up as a question respecting the use or above, it may be proper to prohibit or restrain the sale for use as a beverage, while it is necessary that in the State there shall be some persons left to sell spirits for medical or mechanical purposes, or wine for measuremental purposes. A license is a power given no a person, on personal qualifications, to do what all other citizens are prohibited to de. Formerly, licenses were granted to persons paying a certain sum of money, and being, at the same time, in the opinion of some board, or other authorized persons, in possession of proper qualifications. In this there is no granting of privileges to any citizen or class of citizens, but to all persons engaged in a certain kind of bustpass, without license from any board, town

council, or any other set of men. Then, if I am right, (said Mr. S.,) it is not a license in the meaning of the constitution. I have some feeling up in this subject, because I have my misgivings that something may be inserted in the bill that some sharp lawyer will discover to be unconstitutional. In that case, we shall have to fall back on the liquor law of 1851, which has been found useful in the newer counties, and which has been so far sustained by the courts.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN—The gentleman from Newaygo.

newer counties, and which has been so far sustained by the courts.

Mr. Littlenden—The gentleman from Newaygo, (Mr. Strang.) in opposing my position upon the construction to be given to section 13, institutes a comparison between it and the act of 1851, and assuming the two to be similar, attempts to show that the Supreme Court having passed affirmatively upon the constitutionality of that law, the provisions of this section cannot amount to a license. Unfortunately for both the logic and the argument of the gentleman, the very comparison shows the dissimilarity of the two measures. By the precent bill you prohibit the traffic by all, and then allow a certain few to sell. By the law of 1851 all were prohibited from selling in the first instance, but all were also allowed to sell on giving a bend to pay the damages that might result from the sale. Thus the prohibition and the grant in the law of 1851 being co-extensive, there could be no exclusive privilege, which constitutes the essence of a li ense. His premises failing, the conclusions drawn from them must of course be erroneous. I now leave the subject, with the expression of a hope that this House will go with me for an amendment of the constitution, so as to allow a license to sell for certain purposes.

Mr. McIntries—The gentleman from Allegan is

House will go with me for an ameadment of the constitution, so as to allow a license to sell for certain purposes.

Mr. McINTYRE—The gentleman from Allegan is laboring under some mistake when he asserts that some persons have taken this matter under their charge. There was a meeting held when this measure was dis useed; invitation was given to all triends of temperance, without any reference to party. It was the wish to draw out objections and provide for them. The gentleman must have had some misrepresentation on the subject.

Mr. McINTYRE argued at some length that there was no valid constitutional objection to the section, as the measure was prohibitory, with certain exceptions, and no person was surhorized to grant licenses.

Mr. Tippany did not look mon the section in the

ceptions, and no person was authorized to graut licenses.

Mr. Tiffany did not look upon the section in the same light as the gentleman from Allegau. At the time of the formation of the constitution, licensing was made a revenue to the State. It was then decided, that from this abominable traffic no revenue should accrue, but it was not decided that the Legislature should not control or regulate the sale of liquors. But if it should be denied by the Supreme Court that we have no right to allow druggists to sell, it will not make the whole law unconstitutional; they will then be liable to the same penalties as others for a breach of the law.

The question then being taken by year and nays, on striking out section 13, the motion did not prevail.

vail.

Jan. 23.—Mr. H. Montague moved to amend, by
adding after the word "act," in the fifth line of section 18, the following:—"And provided further,
That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the manufacture of cider from apples, or wine
from grapes or currants."

intent to violate the law a unisance—pea, the use of single drop as beverage, an unisance, to whe of the article as a unisance, to whe of the describtion and runs that may result, and if the article as a beverage, and your fancied unisance will be suddenly asked. The exercise of plain common sense seems quite desirable in legislating upon this important subject.

Mr. Branam moved to strike out of line if we section 8, the words, "on the part of the people." Mr. Sanam moved to strike out of line if we section 8, the words, "on the part of the people." Mr. Sanam moved to strike out of line if we section in the words, "on the part of the people." Mr. Sanam words an annual training the manual training that all men should be equal before the live, said he believed it was the rule of the constitution that all men should be equal before the live, and the manual training that the manual training the manual training that the manual training t

from Shiawasee are entitled to consideration. I do
not believe we ought to restrain persons from making cider or wine from fruits. I shall vote against
both the amendment and substitute.
The question was taken on the substitute off-red
by Mr. Brown, and lost—yeas 13, nays 56.
The question recurring on the motion of Mr. H.
Montague, the same was lost.
Mr. Gregory moved the following as an amendment to section 18, to come in at the end of the section:--

Mr. Gregory moved the following as an amendment to section 18, to come in at the end of the section:

"Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prohibit the making of cider from apples, or wine from grapes, or other fruis grown or gathered by the manufacturer thereof, (if made in this State, and free from all intoxicating liquors); but in no case shall such wine be sold in less quantity than one gallon, and sold to be, and be, all taken away at one time; at all sales of such cider, in less quantity than ten gallons, to be drank or used on the premises, shall be an unlawful sale in the meaning of this act, and be punished accordingly."

Mr. Moorman moved to amend the amendment by striking cut "ten gallons" and inserting "one gallon," and striking out "one gallon" and inserting "one quart." It is to make the gallons of cider, or one gallon of wine, at one time. It would be inposing a burden on poor persons in sixtness they could not bear. A much less quantity might be as much as they required, or that they had the means of purchasing. To prevent the use on the premises was all that appeared to him necessary.

Mr. Sanborn would suggest to the House that

be as much as they required, or that they had the means of purchasing. To prevent the use on the premises was all that appeared to him necessary.

Mr. Sanborn would suggest to the House that these medicine shops do not extend over the whole State. One-half of the inhabitants of the State would not have access to the druggists. The law would be considered hard if it prohibited a person from purchasing a gallim of sweet cider, or a pint of wice. He hip ped the gentleman would see the necessity of reducing the quantity below which the sale was prohibited.

Mr. Littleouis said the member from St. Clair (Mr. Sanborn) need entertain no such fears of death of the article as he had expressed. Adopt the proposed amendment, and medicine shops will spring up like the fabulous harvest of dragon's teeth. Every grocery in the land, by the operation of section 13, which you have determined to retain, will be changed, as by a stroke of the enchanter's ward, into shops for the sale of drugs and medicines. Calomel and jalap, rhubarb, camomile and senns. Epsom saits, lobelis and number six, will figure upon the shelf, while intixicating drinks, in every stage of adulteration, and poisonous mixtures, will continue to tempt the appetite, to aliure the unwary, and congregate the victims of criminal indulgence. Mark well the aspect of the case as presented by this amendment, coupled with section 13. By that section you throw over the shoulders of the vicest wretch in community (if he has money ecouge to buy up sureties on his bond) the mantle of a legalized traffic, upon his assuming the character and functions of a druggist, and by this amendment you give him ample scope for supplying the cravings of the most laveterate wine-swilling and cider guzzling specimens of imbruted munhood. We are encluntering increased embarrasments by encavoring to legislate upon two subjects at the same time. I would exclude from this bill every provision having reference to the manufacture. My position on this bill is easily defined. I am in favor of a

NEW YORK BERALD, SUNDAY, PERRUARY & ISLS.

The question recurring on the motion to strike out section is, the same was lost.

The question these recurring on the motion to strike out section is, the same was lost.

Mr. Charan moved to amend section 18, line 2, by striking out "eighty" and inserting "twenty-five." Mr. C. said—"Er. Speaker: I will as briefly as possible give my reasons for the proposed amendment. I have, in the ourse of my life, been a distiller. It was a business regarded by the laws of the Sixte is their persons and property as any other citizens, whether oarrying on mer antile operations, or engaged in the professions of law or physic. In this business, under the protected by the laws of the Sixte is individuals have invested a large amount of property. By the provisions in this section you are destroying that property—under the restriction imposed la this section, it will be impossible to carry on the basiness. (Laughter.) Gentlemen may laugh, but it is no laughing matter to those who suffer. I sgain assert that you are spoiling the property of men, as nespectable citizens, as honorable men, as any man in this House, or in the Sixte. I would ask if gentlemen at honorably when they thus spoil and destroy the property of men, as nespectable citizens, as honest and as honorable men, as any man in this House, or in the Sixte. I would ask if gentlemen at honorably when they thus spoil and destroy the property of men, as respectable citizens, as honest and as honorable men, as any man in this House, or in the Sixte is with the motion of your laws, and by a virtual contract with government, to tiggers have been induced to come here and lavest the white of their property in breweries, it has a been an accordance of the citizen? Under the sanction of your laws, and by a virtual contract with government, to tigger have been induced to come here and lavest the white of the tigger have been administed been property you destroy. If you spell it, pay them. Unexperty you destroy, it was not provided the provided for the provided for the provided for

Mr. CHAPEL moved to another the fellowing:—
Provided, That any person who shall suffer loss of his property, or if the same shall be injured by the operation of this section, he shall be entitled to compensation for such loss or injury, such compensation to be determited by the Board of State Auditors.

Lost. Yes, 16—nays, 54.

Liquor Deniers' Pledges in Indiana.

The Rockville (Ind.) ladies who took the liquor seilers in hand a few days ago, have reported the success of their operations. On the 23d ult, they went round to the groceries at which they had left their menacing petition, and received the following answer. Of those who refuse to quit, the ladies say:—"We sincerely hope they will, upon timely reflection, retract their answers at an early day: If not, they will have to abide the conse quences of their business, which can now be read in the feelings, the sentiments, and the will, of an outraged and injured public." Here are the replies of the sell-ery.—

and injured public." Here are the replies of the sellers—
I will quit when my license runs out; that will be the lat of April, 1855.
My month is out in eight days; I will quit then.
ADAN FOGLE.
I am willing to quit the business when I get rid of my present stock. I wish I was clear of it now.

MR. MCCANN.
I will sell as long as the law allows me.
I will quit in four weeks from next Monday—sooner, if I can dispose of my present stock. FELLY RUHAM.
I will sell as long as the law allows me. I am a free man.
GREGORY SCHMITT.
When the law says I shall stop, then I will.

man. GREGORY
When the law says I shall stop, then I will.

When the law says I shall quit, then I will.

When the law says I shall quit, then I will.

MR. WHEAT.

Stop the business at Wheat's, then I will quit.

I sell nothing but beer, and have not sold anything else.

The committee having been credibly informed that other retailing shops had wound up, did not wait upon them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. I desire to call your attention to the revenue derived by the lest office department from the rent of the boxes at our City Post Office.

Prior to the first of January, there were 3,549 boxes,

which, at a rent of \$4 each, yielded the sum of \$14,196 per annum. In consequence of numerous complaints of our citizens about the inefficient management at the office, in consequence of a want of force to attend to its duties, we are told that the department cannot afford more clerks, nor to increase the scanty pay of those al ready engaged, unless an increased rent is charged t the merchants for the boxes appropriated for their use, the merchants for the boxes appropriated for their use, and that, forscoth as the merchants are so greatly obliged by the condescension of the department, in allowing the merchants to have boxes at all, by which they are so greatly benefitted, they must submit to pay for their boxes at the rate six dollars per annum, instead of four; out of which increased revenue to the office they will be enabled to hire more clerks to attend to the legitimate business of the office, and properly compensate those already engaged. The number of boxes have been increased to 4,24¢, which, at six dollars per annum, amounts to the snug sum of \$25,47¢, being an increase of \$11,280 to the revenue from this source last year. I contend that this is all wrong, and the only excuse officed by the department is, that for such greatly increased facilities the merchants must pay, in order to meet the increased expense. This argument is entirely fallacious, as can be easily shown.

If no boxes were provided whatever, all the letters

merchants must pay, in order to meet the increased expense. This argument is entirely fallacious, as can be easily shown.

If no boxes were provided whatever, all the letters would require to be assorted alphabetically, which would require a most as much time as to place them in the boxes of the merchants, if not quite as long, as the clerks by practice, can and do, distribute the letters in the boxes with great facility.

In such a case no one would know whether he had a letter or not until after enquiry, and on examination of perhaps one hundred or three hundred letters! Many merchants do not every day receive letters, and the great majority receive both by the morning and afterneon mails, and sometimes only by one, so that this creates an army of persons who are expecting letters, and who have none at various times, when they enquire daily, but whose enquiries consume as much time as is required to find the letters of those who have.

Now, Mr. Editor, I leave it to your judgment whether under a system of delivering letters alphabetically, or by the sid of boxes, the department is not a gainer peconiarily by the present use of boxes, for I think it will not be disputed that at least three times as many clerks would be required (on the alphabetical system), to attend to the same amount of business in the same time as is now done by the use of boxes. If, therefore, we now require not more than one-third of the clerks than would be required on the old fogy system, there is a large gain to the department in the expense of this office; but the merchants of New York are called upon to contribute the sum of \$25.470 per anum towards its asupport.

The department is under obligation to afford the merchants every facility in the early transmission and delivery of letters committed to its care, and as the chief portion of the community, it is the height of injustice to eaddle them with a tax to pay the expense of properity conducting the affairs of the department. It is more—it is contemptible.

AN OLD BOX OWNER.

caverse onew Storm in Canada.—We have selected encountered so boisterous a snow storm as has been pelting the lieges in Toronto these two days past. Yesterday evening it was scarcely possible to contend with the wind at the corners of streets, and the snow drifts in exposed places were something to remember. The climate of the Crimes is easid to resemble ours. If the allied forces at Sebastopol are visited by such weather, their simulation must be terrible indeed.—Twonto Colomies, Jon. 30. SEVERE SNOW STORM IN CANADA.—We have sel-

Our Boston Correspondence.

Boston, Jan. 31, 1855.

Trip from Albany—Sleighing—The Snow Swept
Away—The Election of United States Senator—
Know Nothingism and Its Strength—The Opera
—The New Theatre and Other Houses.

In this age of go-beaditiveness travelling by trailroad "express trains" at a rate of twenty miles per hour, is not considered a very great a hieve ment, norsdees it improve one's temper, if the trip

be a long one.
On Saturday mo ning, I left Albany at 8 o'clock in the Western Railroad "express train," and arrived in "modern Athens" at 6 P. M. The distance is just 200 miles, and according to "Dabol" I figure the speed at the rate above mentioned. Nor is this all-from Albany to Springfield the road is abomi pably uneven and out of repair-the cars antiquated and dirty, presenting a sort of "gray-ish" appearince; and from the last named place to Boston, our "express" was transformed into a wey train, and the delay occasioned by stopping at every village on the route allowed the New York express train to pass and beat us into Boston one and a half hour. Business men should avoid this route—"the farthest way round the only of the order whem it can conscientiously be recommended are those who have plenty of time and patience and a ouch of "dyspepsia"—they will receive every atten-tion and kindness from the gentlemanty conductors the only creditable feature of the concern-who tru ly realize and sympathise with the passengers' dis-

Upon my arrival in Boston, I found the crooked, narrow streets, alive with sleighing parties—bells were jingling, and sleighs of all sorts, sizes and shapes were gliding in every direction. The pleasure, however, was of short duration.

For like the snow flakes in the river, A moment white, then gone forever

—so the rain of Sunday night swept away every vas-tige of snow, and created a strong demand for wheels, umbrellas and overshoes. The weather of

The only political excitement I hear of is the election of United States Senator. The contest, I understand, of United States Senator. The contest, I understand, will probably take place to-day, and the friends of Wilson are "big with hope." A gentleman, however, informed me yesterday, at dinner, that tweuty-two Senators stand pledged to oppose him. If Know Nothingizm in Massachusetts is what its friends claim for it in other States, viz.: opposition and uncompromising hostility to political backs, wise-pullers and demagogues generally—then it strikes me the queerest way to show it is in supporting a man identified with rank abolitionism and anti-masonic whiggery of the Se ward stamp. It certainly is not a little strange and inconsistent that two men, standing upon nearly, if not the same, identical platform—candidategor the seme honors in adjoining States—yet one is warmly supported, and the other as strongly opposed, by this new political organization, that professes to know no North, no South, no East, no West—no nothing, except the great confederation, and one commen American interest. If depriving atopted citizers of the right of suffiage, and extending it unconditionally to the woolly headed, ignorant negro of the South, are a part of the Koow Nothing creed, then Wilson and Seward are their true representatives, and entitled to their ardent support.

On Monday night I visited the new theatre, and witnessed a representation of Don Giovanni by the Hacket opera troupe. The building is a credit to the city, and compares favorably with any similar structure in the United States; the salcons and drawing-rooms are spacious and exocedingly convenient; the sears are easy and well arranged, and your ticket of admission secures them the entire evening; the scenery, the costumes and exocedingly convenient; the sears are easy and well arranged, and your ticket of admission secures them the entire evening; the scenery, the costumes and exocedingly convenient; the sears are easy and well arranged, and your ticket of admission secures them the entire evening; the scenery, the costumes and exocedingly convenient; the sears are e will probably take place to-day, and the friends of

Curtain?

Davenport, I understand, is also drawing crowds at the Museum. Fleming is doing a good business at the National. Perham's negro opera troups are at the Melodism, and Tounaire's circus company give day and evening performance. Not less than six or seven thousand dollars are expended here rightly for ammsement. Who says times are hard in Boston?

New Patents Issued. List of patents issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending January 30, 1855-

each bearing that date:---I. J. W. Adams, of Sharptown, Md., for improved implement for boring wells.

Wm. Adamson, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in clarifying glue.

Abel H. Bartlett, of Kingsbridge, N. Y., for hot improvement in clarifying street. B. F. Babbitt, of New York, N. Y., for car venti-

John Blackword, of Franklin county, Onio, for improvement in seed planters.

John Brown, of Lawn Ridge, Ill., for improvement in seed planters.

Dex'er H. Chamberlain and John Hartshorn, of Boston, Mass., for fountain brush.

Alfred Dec, of Concord, N. H., for improvement in planters.

James Eaton, of Townsend Harbor, Mass., for imployed in dies for cop-tube machines.

George Fowler, of Northford, Conn., for double acting force pump.

Hezekish Griswold, of Hartford, Conn., for improvement in the voke of shirts.

provement in the yoke of shirts.

Jonathan Hibbs, of Tullytown, Pa., for improvement in clover hullers.

Alex. Hall, of Lloydsville, Obio, for improvement

Alex. Hall, of Lloydsville, Ohio, for improvement in 1 isrofortes.

John Hobbs, of Hallowell, Me., for improvement in rain staff screws for ship carpenters.

Washburn Race and Birdsill Holly, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., for improvement in carriage wheels.

Rus ell Jennings, of Deep River, Conn., for improvement in angers.

Wm. H. McNamee, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in locking spindle door latches.

Sidney S. Middlebreck, James B. Blakslee, and Charles F. Blakslee, of Newton, Conn., for improvement in machinery for felting hat bodies.

John B. Nichole, of Lynn, Mass., for improvement in sawing machines.

Asron Paimer, of Brockport, N. Y., for improvement in the construction of the frame of grass harvesters.

Elliah F. Pater, of Proclassille, Vt. for improvement in the Pater, of Pater, of

vesters.
Elijah F. Parker, of Prectorsville, Vt., for im-

provement in lantern frames.

Jesse Reed, of Marshfield, Mass., for improvement in cable stoppers.

Henry Rogers, of Ferrisburg, Vt., for improved

force pump.

David Russell, of Drewersburg, Ind., for improvement in barvester cutters.

Alex. O. H. P. Schorn, of Murfreesboro', Tenn., for improvements in portable fire arms.

Thedeeus Selleck, of Greenwich, Conn., for improvement in methods of working Franklinite ore.

John Skelley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for improvement in carriage whee's.

John Shelley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for improvement in carriage whee's.

Geo. L. Squier, of Chicopte Falls, Mass., for improvement in straw cutters.

Joseph Stockdale, of Ypelianti, Mich., for improvement in cultivator teeth.

Jonathan G. Trotter, of Newark, N. J., for improvement in the construction of furnaces for zing white.

white.

Henry G. Tyer and John Helm, of New Brunswick, N. J., for improvement in processes for making India rubber cloth.

Elisha Waters, of Troy, N. Y., for improvement in

Eisna water, of 1707, N. 1., for improvement in cylindrical bexes.

Salem Wilder, of Lynn, Mass., for improvement in waxing thread in sewing machines.

Pinsey Youngs, of Milwaukie, Wis., for improvement in sewing machines.

James S. Ewbank, of New York, N. Y., assignor to Wm. Everdell, Jr., of same place, for improvement in source.

Edwin A. Morrison, of Lawrenceville, Va., amignor obimself and Robert J. Morrison, of Richmoud, a., for improvement in delivering apparatus of rain harvesters.

Geo. A. Meacham, of New York, N. Y., for window reals. rasher.

Re 188028.—Cornelius R. Brinckerhoff, of Batavia, i. Y., for improvement in ploughs.

Charles Mounin and William E. Booth, of Buffalo, i. Y., for improvement in fastening lanteres.

Our Florida Corresp

JACKSONVILLE, Pla., Jan. 25, 1855. Railroad Improvements—Communication with New Orleans—Hotel Accommodation and Good Wea-ther—The Knew Nothings—Election of United

States Senator - Seward's Chances - Emigration.
The Legislature of this State, at its recent res sion, having, among other bills, passed one provid-ing for a liberal system of internal improvements in the State, the several railroad companies are now bestirring themselves to consummate the severa projects entrusted to their care.

The Florida Railroad Company, with a charter to build a road from Fernandina, on the Atlantic, across the peninsula to Cedar Keys, on the Gulf-a distance of one hundred and forty miles -have already contracted with Mr. Anson Bangs, of South Carolina, to construct their roat. The work will commence in the month of March, and be prose-cuted to an early completion. This road can but prove an important and profitable one—cutting off, as it will, the tedious and pertlous sea voyage around Cape Sable for passengers to and from the North, the Isthmus, and New Orleans. Hon. D. L. Yulee, United States Senator elect, is President of this company, and among its directors are many of the best business men in East Florida.

the best business man in East Florida.

The Atlantic, Florida and Gulf Ceatral Railroad Company have a charter to construct a line of railway from this city west through the State to Pansacola bay. A considerable amount of the slock is, I am informed, already taken, and a board of directors, mainly residents of this place, been chosen. Dr. A. S. Baldwin is the President of the company. Although the contract for building this read has not yet been taken, it is thought that the fea whility of the route, together with its evident paying prospects, will soon elicit bids which will be accepted, and the work commenced. Jacksonville is a desirable terminus for a road, situated as it is noon the noble St. John's river, but twenty fire miles from the Atlantic, with an enterprising and active class of inhabitants, and possessing the elements generally requisite for a large and thriving city.

By the way, I must not neglect to mention the fact that I am at present sojourning at one of the best public houses I have yet found in the Southern country. It is called the Buffington House, has an obliging and attentive proprietor, Col. S. Buffington, gentlemanly assistants, and faithful as well as civil domestics. I am happy to find myself perfectly at home in this popular hotel. It is filled to overflowing with visiters from various sections of the Union—the health seeking invalid as well as the secker of pleasure.

The climate in this locality is mild and delightful—all that could be found in italy or the South of France—hence the occasion of so large a number of consumptive invalids resorting hither to eccape the cold and harsh winter weather incident to a northern latitude.

Since my arrival here I hear much of a mysterious society called Know Nothings. No one seems to know whether or not such a fraternity exists in this city, though "circumstantial evidence" would naturally incline me to the belief that such is the case. This remarkable order is said to be increasing in numbers rapidly throughout the State.

Much interest s

perhaps two or three exceptions, sellers have much the strongest position; and time, which is the great regulator of the fancies, and the entire chapter of accidents, aid the bears wonde fully in their operations.

Transactions at the office of the Assistant Tressurer of the United States, New York, Feb. 3, 1855:-

ing sales of bonds and stocks were made at au tion,

At the second board all the fancies were firm at an advance in prices. Erie bonds, 1875, went up per cent; Cumberland, 1; Nicaragua Transit, 4; Canton Co., 4; Eric Railroad, 4; Reading Railroad, 2; New York Central Railroad, 4. Ede closed at

47%, hoyer's option, thirty days.

We understand that the recent purchasers of the Pa ker Vein steamships have had offers male to them, by some foreign houses, for several of their vessels. Mr. Cromwell is now in Baltimore, and it is to be hoped that before he leaves the merchants of that city will have induced him to continue the line unimpaired to that port. Teeir interest and that of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company must be closely identified with their steamships. If this line is abandoned it will be the last the citizens of Baltimore will have built upon New York

The receivers appointed to wind up the affairs of the Cochituate Bank of Boston, have made their sycond report to the Supreme Court, from which we

7.548 35 Cash on hand as reported, August 1, 1854. \$168,762 40 Do. received for sundries from August 1, 1884, to February 1, 1885. 49,612 77

Total. \$5

Paid for dividends on claims proved prior to August 1, 1854...\$145,271 58

Paid for sundries since August 1, 15,882 28 .\$281,875 17

Applicable to payment of future dividends and expenses 859,817 37
Notes and bills remaining on hand\$322,778 74
Nemorandous checks 43,184 50
Over drafts 20,197 24

Of the above sum of \$386,160 48, the receivers regard \$76,000 as good, and the remainder of doubtful value. The receivers hold a large amount of collateral securi

ties, which are of uncertain value. In addition to these there are interests in real estate, contingent claims and escurities, derived from sottlements by compromises, which are subjects of investigation by the receivers, and will be reported more specifically to the Court when an estimate of their value can be made in any approximation to certainty.

The circular of Mr. Isaac O. Davis gives the following review of the Cincinnati Mining and Stock market, for the week ending Wednesday evening,

Money matters present no new features. The feeling is gradually working better, and as confidence increases, capital seems more plenty; showing that it is not the scarcity of mouey that produces the stringency which has been felt for some months past, so much as the surplus of funds being directed in a channel foreign to the immediate wants of the business community, the absence of confidence, and the distrust between man and man.

man.

There is no doubt but that there are large sums of money in and about the city, lying idle, because the parties holding are too timid to invest.

Our banking institutions are paying more attention to buying and selling uncurrent money than to their legitimate business, and are using their surplus funds in that way, instead of extending the discounting of business paper.

ness paper.
Rates for money hold up extremely well.
We quote Eastern exchange at ½ premium buying,
and 1 premium selling rates; not very firm.
Sight checks on New Orleans range from ½ to 1 per

Sight checks on New Orleans range from ½ to 1 per cent pr mium. From New York, the news is very favorable. Money is abundant, with a great falling off in the demand, and rates are not as high as hrestofore. Railroad stocks are somewhat unsettled, yet the leading ones have not declined much.

The stock market in the West is more active, especially among our low priced stocks, demand being better as confidence is regained.

We understand that the Ohlo and Mississippi Railroad Company have made a very favorable settlement with Page & Racon, and have now the completion of the road in their own hands. The carnings of our Western roads are still increasing.

CINCINNATI STOCK SALES AND QUOTATIONS, JAN. 31.
Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad stock, 40; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad stock, 68; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad stock, 96; Columbus and Xenia Railroad stock, 90; Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad stock, 30½; Central Ohio Railroad stock, 52; Covington and Lexington Railroad stock, 25; Eaton and Hamilton Railroad stock, 30; Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad stock, 26; Hilsboro and Cincinnati Railroad stock, 25; Indiana Central Railroad stock, 45; Indiana Salestock, 24; Indiana Central Railroad stock, 45; Indiana South Salestock, 26; Ohio and Missisippi Railroad stock, 26; Ohio and Missisippi Railroad stock, 26 to 29.

The Boston Tideg: aph of the 21 inst. says:—
The stock market continues inactive, at a slight re-

The Boston Telegraph of the 21 inst. says:

The stock market continues inactive, at a slight reduction from yesterday's prices, with more sellers than buyers in some of the sound stocks, but the fancies were generally in better demand at improving rates. Vermont Central sold at 3½, and there is evidently very few shares floating in the market at the present rates. Ogdensburg is very firm at 6½ bid, and only a few shares offered at 6½. Vermont and Massachusetts steady at 15½. Fitchburg declined ½; Eastern, ½, and both closed dull. Providence was in good demand at 69½ bid, 70 asked, without sales. Michigan Central improved to 78½, and was in good demand. Vermont and Canada is dull at 77 asked, the extreme advance within a few weeks not being sustained; Western steady, at 96 bid, 96½ asked. Railroad bonds were in better demand this morning, especially those of the Ogdeasburg and Rutland. Ogdensburg lat mortgage could not be obtained at 69, and 2d mortgage sold at 30; Rutland 1st mortgage were firm at 64 bid, none for sale; 2d mortgage 37 bid, and 2d do. 19 bid, for several small lots. For Concord and Montreal mortgage 7:a, 88 bid, 90 asked; Michigan Central convertibles of 1860 were offered at 78 and not taken; Portland 6's are scarce, at 100½ bid for \$1,000 pieces, and 101 for \$500; Albany City 6's par bid, and the same guaranteed by the Western Rairoad 104 bid. There is no City of Boston stock in the market just now, and the 5 per cents which sold at 94 some weeks since would now bring par. Copper stocks were in less demand generally, and Toltec declined to 5¾, in consequence of an assessment of \$2 per share, payable March 6, which will make the whole amount paid, \$11 on 20,000 shares, equal to \$220,000. Copper Falls is heavy at 39 asked, 37 bid for small lots. Pittsburg (Citf) Copper Company is in request at 125 bid, and no shares offered. Minnesota is held at 140, including the dividend of probably \$200 per share, to be declared as soon as the proceeds are realized from copper sold. This company has shipped a

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Stock Exchange.

SATURDAY, Feb. 3.—6 P. M.

The stock market was quite buoyant this morning.
All the leading fancies were in active demand, and an advance was realized, with one exception, throughout the entire list. At the first board Indian 5's went up 1 per cent; Virginia 6's. 4; Missouri 6's. 4; Etie Bouds, 1875, 4; Canton Company, 4; Cumberland, 2; Cleveland and Toledo, 1½; Eric, 4; Harlem, 1; Reading Raifroad, 2; Hudson Railload, 4; Nicaragua Transit fell off 4 per cent. State stocks, and railroad bonds were freely off-red, and found purchasers at better prices. Cumberland Coal was the most active fancy on the list, and closed at an advance can the opening price. The purchases buyer's option thirty and sixty days, continue very heavy, and as they are made by parties who have the ability to carry every share as it comes in, the probability is that sellers will find a sparcity of stock when they want it for delivery. Etie Railroad is sustained upon the effect of the recent successful financial operations of the company. The fact that the income bonds were paid as presented, and that the income bonds were paid as presented, and that the income bonds were paid as presented, and that the income bonds were paid as presented, and that the income bonds were paid as presented, and that the income bonds were paid as presented, and that the income bonds were paid as presented, and that the income bonds were paid as presented, and that the income bonds were paid as presented, and that the income bonds were paid as presented, and that the income bonds were paid as presented, and that the income bonds were paid as presented, and that the income bonds were paid as presented, and that the income bonds were paid as presented, and that the income bonds were paid as presented, and that the income bonds were paid as presented, and that the income bonds were paid as presented, and that the income bonds were paid as presented, and that the income bonds were paid as presented, and that the income bond do. s60 35 200 do. ...600 do. s60 35 200 do. ...600 do. ...63 3534 150 do. ...63 do. ...60 3554 7 North Ind RR... do. ...60 3554 20 Gal & Chie RR...

CITY TRADE REPORT.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, Feb. 3-6 P. M.

ASHIE,—Sales of 75 bbis. were made at \$6 68 for pots, and at \$6 75 a \$7.

Breadestiffs.—Flour—The sales embraced about 5,000 a 6 000 bbls., including common and straight State brands, at \$8 18 a \$5 00; common to good Western at \$9 31 and \$10 5000, for extra 0.010. Extra Genesse was unchanged. Canadian was sold to a limited extent at about \$5 .5 a \$8 87 in bond, and at \$9 50 a \$9 79 duty paid. Southern flour sold in a moderate way at \$8 57 a \$9 25 for common to good, and at \$9 31 a \$10 37 or fancy and extra brands. Wheat—The sales embraced 1,100 bushels Southern white at \$2 20; 800 do. Southern red at \$2 12, and 1,000 de. white Michigan at \$2 40. Corn was scarce and sales limited. A sale of 2,500 bushels prime yellow, sloat, was made at \$1. Rye was nommis. Oats were firm at \$2 a 54; for New Jersey, and at 70c. for heavy Chicago. Rye flour was at \$6 25 a \$7 37. Meal was dull at \$4 50 for Jersey, and \$4 57 for Brandywine.

was nominal. Oats were firm at 52 a 543. for New Jersey, and at 70c. for heavy Chicago. Rye flour was at 52 55 a 57 37. Meal was dull at 34 50 for Jersey, and 34 57 for Brandywine.

Coco.—Sales of 2,000 bags St. Domingo on private ferms.

Correx.—Sales of 120 bags St. Domingo on private ferms.

Correx.—Sales of 120 bags St. Domingo were made at 5c. 75 mats Java were sold at 13 % a 13 % c. Rio sold in a moderate way at 9 % a 10c.

Correx.—The sales on the spot embraced about 1,000 bales, the market cloning at extreme prices.

Frincents.—10 Liverpool 1,200 bbis flour were engaged at 1s. 6d.; 1,000 boxes bacon at 17s. 6d.; and 50 hdds. do. at the same rates, and 500 bales cotton at 3s. 6d. per bale. To London 160 bbls. pork were engaged at 3s. 6d., and 450 bbls. rosin at 2s. 9d. per 280 19s. A vessel of 1,300 tons was chartered for London from a Chiuese port at 53 18s.; if from nother port than Canton, £4 5s., and if from Calcutta to London, £5. To Havana rates were unchanged. To California rates were steady, at about 30c. a 40c. per foot measurement. To Bremen 500 packages heavy goods were taken at 22s. 6d. The 10 bbls. miscellaneous goods reported yesterday at 25s. by some transformation of types, was printed "190 bbls. Ceneces flour at 25s."

FRETT was unchanged, with moderate sales dry raisins at \$2 40, and of wet dry at \$2.

HAV.—Sales of shipping were made at about 90c. a 96c. Inox.—The market was steady for Scotch pig, at \$20 50 a 881, on time.

Motassas.—The sales embraced 700 a 800 bbls., part at 25c. for common, and 27c. a 28c for prime; and 800 bbls. Common resin sold at \$1.70 per 310 lbs., delivered; and 500 bbls. On time.

Naval. Sycors.—Pales of 200 to 300 bbls. spirits were made at 46c., in shipping at \$2 62. The last sales of raw turpentine were reported at about \$2.75 a 83.

Ott.—Lineed was atsedy at \$1c., while other descriptions were unchanged.

Proverson.—Pork was steady, but the market was without animation. The sales embraced about 400 a 500 bbls. old mess at \$12 60. New mess and new prime we